

of this alliance other than *H. mollis* and *H. virgata* were considered by either of the authors mentioned above.

In keeping *Arabidopsis mollis*, Hultén failed to take into account the natural relationships of this species. The implication of such a treatment, in the face of a monographic study showing that its relatives lie in a different direction, is that they too should be placed in *Arabidopsis*. But such a rearrangement, in my opinion, is not warranted on any grounds. Dr. Hultén might argue that he was merely following the Crucifer expert O. E. Schulz⁵ in keeping *A. mollis* but it can be pointed out that Schulz also placed *Sisymbrium virgatum* in *Halimolobos*.⁶ Both Porsild and I have emphasized the close similarity of *H. virgata* and *H. mollis*. Certainly in this instance Schulz was wrong in putting them in different genera. All the evidence I possess suggests that *H. mollis* and *H. virgata* are distinct species and that they are with their natural relatives in *Halimolobos*.—REED C. ROLLINS.

PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED PLANTS FROM MINNESOTA.—Three of my collections of *Carex* from Curtain Falls, Minnesota-Ontario boundary I have determined as *C. katahdinensis* Fern. These plants represent a fair sample of the species, if an exception can be made to the roughness of the peduncles. In this material from the interior, the peduncles are not consistently scabrous, and some are wholly smooth. The close relationship between this species and *C. conoidea* cannot be altogether ignored, especially as indicated by a microscopic study of the fruiting structures. *C. katahdinensis* is suggestive of stunted individuals of *C. conoidea*. However, the long bracts, the almost sessile staminate spike nestled in an aggregation of pistillate ones are obvious and constant, rendering a different look in the field from that of *C. conoidea*. Moreover, the short style-base of the ripe achenes as seen under magnification is also a differentiating structure. Collection no. 11674, Aug. 23, 1950, was made from the beach vegetation of Iron Lake at the end of the 160-rod portage from Crooked Lake above Curtain Falls. The strip of vegetation in white fine sand was within the zone of wave action. Scattered

⁵ Bot. Jahrb. 66: 97. 1933.

⁶ Das Pflanzenreich IV. 105: 290. 1924.

among *Oenothera perennis*, and *Eleocharis elliptica* were, though not numerous, the minute plants of *Carex katahdinensis*, in ripe fruit, but somewhat nibbled off by the ever hungry resort horse.

Realizing that the plants were far removed from the previously known geographical area of the species, I returned on June 19, 1951 for additional specimens (coll. no. 12487). Some plants were found again in another locality west of the sandy beach on Iron Lake, near the end, but not on the 116-rod portage from Crooked Lake below Curtain Falls. These plants (coll. no. 12562, June 23, 1951) were growing in fissures of granitic ledges along the shore of Iron Lake, at the rocky point overlooking the surging waters of the river below Curtain Falls. Like those from the sandy beach, these plants were luxuriant vegetatively, with immature fruits. Thus, the range of distribution of the species extends into the interior of the continent to Minnesota, from Newfoundland, Maine and Quebec.

Cystopteris Dickieana Sim, Lakela no. 5436, was determined by Mr. C. V. Morton, last September. For years, this fern collected from moss-mats of the shore rocks of Lake Superior at East Beaver Bay, Aug. 23, 1943, remained a problem. Its resemblance to *Cystopteris fragilis* was offset by spore characteristics which were suggestive of *Woodsia* affinities. A later collection, no. 13585, Aug. 12, 1951, also determined by Mr. Morton, was made from mossy ledges of the Great Palisade Head, overlooking Lake Superior on Highway 61, only five miles northeast of East Beaver Bay. Thus, the occurrence of the species on the coast of Lake Superior, Lake Co., Minn. adds another locality to the range of this long overlooked North American Fern.¹ To the adventive flora is herewith recorded *Lepidium campestre* (L.) R. Br. The plant was discovered in a tree plantation of the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center, Basswood Lake, Lake Co., by Clifford Ahlgren, coll. no. 686, June 19, 1950. The plant is obviously an introduction, though it was found in the wilderness, far from its known range.—OLGA LAKELA, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, DULUTH BRANCH, DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

¹ Ahlston, A. H. G. An overlooked North American Fern. *Am. Fern. Journal* 41 (3): 76. 1951.